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Morris, Robert C. *International Arbitration and Procedure.* Pp. x, 238. Price \$1.35. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911.

No attempt is made in this little series of essays to give an exhaustive treatment of any of the phases of international arbitration and procedure. The object is to place before the reader, in an afternoon's reading, a sketch of what has been accomplished in the development of arbitration as a means of avoiding international conflict.

In the first chapter the examples of arbitration previous to the nineteenth century are reviewed, especially the large number of settlements arrived at through the reference of disputes to monarchs. The cases in which the kings of England and of France have acted are shown to have been numerous and important. The next two chapters show the questions involved in the chief arbitrations of the nineteenth century. The United States has contributed more than any other nation to the development of arbitral law and procedure, both because of the number and the importance of the cases which it has settled by this means. Boundary disputes, claims involving damage to "national interests," pecuniary claims, disputes as to maritime rights and a long line of other subjects have been passed upon by arbitration agreements to which the United States has been a party.

The review of experience clears the way for the discussion of the principles involved in arbitration. It is clearly shown that the usual reservations in arbitration treaties in favor of "national honor," "independence" and "vital interests" rest on no historical basis. There are many instances of arbitrations which have dealt with subjects clearly within these fields. The phrases themselves the author believes admit of no definition of their content. Every dispute which arises involves more or less directly the exceptions heretofore forming a part of the arbitration agreements. The author believes that no great advance will be made until we frankly face this fact and adopt the broad principle of unlimited arbitration. The volume is closed by a review of the cases which have been brought before the Hague Court showing the degree to which we have approached a true tribunal having jurisdiction over states.

No better brief summary of progress of the arbitration movement and of the difficulties it must meet has been published.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Moule, Arthur E. *Half a Century in China.* Pp. xii, 343. Price \$2.00. New York: Hodder & Stoughton, 1912.

One who reads this book doubts what Tennyson says about the Cycle of Cathay, for in richness of experience few lives equal that of the author. Fifty years of missionary work in China when the country was passing through its awakening bring experiences quite as thrilling as those of any western world dweller. The venerable Arthur Evans Moule made himself not only a resident of China, but one of her able interpreters.

China is in the throes of the Taiping rebellion when the story begins, and the first eighty pages cover the trials of the disturbed period 1861-4. Popular riots

and the relations which the missionaries established with both imperial and revolutionary authorities are described with the vividness possible only to an eye witness.

The central chapters deal with the quiet and peace of the ordinary course of Chinese life. Incidents of daily life, summer journeys, the work of spreading the gospel and teaching the natives the lessons which western science has made common property for the rest of the world are recounted. Chinese wedding customs, travel, court procedure, legends and literature are sympathetically described.

An especially illuminating chapter is the one on Shanghai showing both the old and new town and describing the geographical, political and commercial influences which have transformed the obscure, unimportant port difficult of access into the bustling, commercial emporium of the present.

There follows a valuable commentary on the methods of missionaries. Both counsel as to what to avoid and the broad field of extra religious work in which the missionary must busy himself are given. The book closes with a retrospect and prospect. China unchanging, the author believes is not destined to be revolutionized in a day. The outward form of the government and civilization may be changed, but the spirit of the civilization which has proved satisfying to so many thousands of millions will be modified but slowly and on most points it needs no modification. In spite of new parliaments, republican institutions and programs the best of the old must continue. Indeed the author evidently has misgivings that the Chinese themselves may for a time accept the new too quickly, but believes that in the long run they will not stray far from the teachings which have made Chinese civilization so stable in the past. The influences which will transform China, and remove the objectionable features of her national life are those which work quietly through the new education and raising the position of women. In political change he has but scant confidence. "China will be best advised if she amends her constitution not by slavish copying of western models but by self-improvement and self-reform conserving as far as possible all that is just and beneficent in her own ancient system."

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Munro, William B. *The Initiative, Referendum and Recall.* Pp. viii, 365. Price \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

This volume contains an introductory chapter by the editor, and some fourteen other chapters discussing critically and interestingly various aspects of the initiative, referendum and recall. The chapters are not limited to papers read before the National Municipal League. There seems to be an impression abroad that all of the volumes in this series are to be limited to papers published in that League's Proceedings. Such, however, has not been the case in any one of the volumes thus issued, nor is it to be the exclusive rule for any of the forthcoming volumes.

Professor Munro in his introductory chapter states the salient arguments for and against these new agencies of democracy. Other of the chapters, however,